

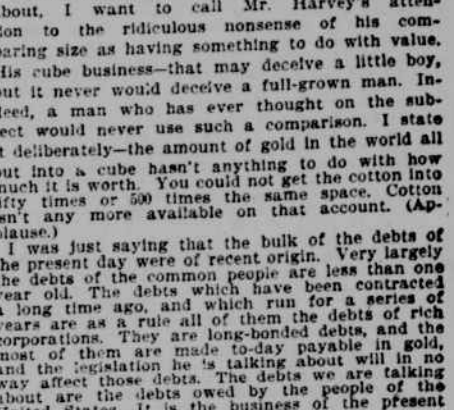
END OF THE SEVEN BOOKS.

AND HARVEY.

DENT CLEVELAND—MR. HERR'S CLOSING
APPEAL FOR HONEST MONEY.

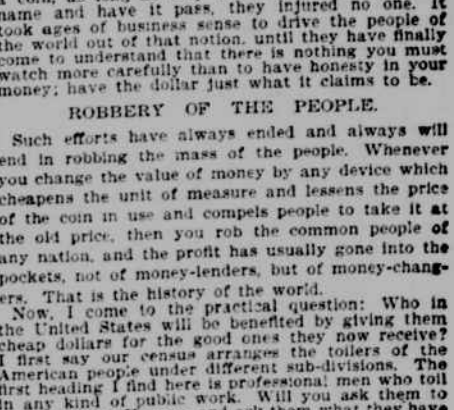
Roswell G. Horr and William H. Harvey in Chicago on Monday was of unusual length, and the report was received at so late an hour that it was impossible to present it in full in yesterday's Tribune. The closing arguments of both speakers follow:

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Now there is no disguising the issue between us; it is simply this: Can we benefit the people of the Republic now by making a dollar mean about half as much as it now means? Can we benefit them by making it seem any considerable amount less than it now is by making it actually less in value? We may disguise it as much as we will, the free

ness of this country shall be done with silver alone, and that the gold coinage of this world shall disappear from the money of this nation. Hence, the question is a vital one. Who will be injured and who will be benefited by scaling down all debts, by making our measure of value cheaper? It is the old question—a very, very old one. Can you bless a people by clipping the coins? They used to think we could. Monarchs used to indulge in it. Men of wealth had the idea that by clipping



to give to the world? There is no more foolish doctrine ever uttered by a human being than that the world owes everybody a living. The world owes everybody a living if he will honestly earn one in the world. It does not owe a living to a lazy lout who won't do anything in order to get a living. It doesn't owe him one—(applause)—understand that. What have these men to give? Why, they say, we

...ing to do a high grade book. Men always a higher price because their work ought to be worth more, work that has taken years to get ready to do. We even pay men sometimes for genius. Perhaps that is why your book sold so well, Brother Harvey. (Laughter and applause.) Now I ask the army of professionals, do you think it would benefit you to vote down the price of the dollar in which you are paid? They are

latter on by getting your money in dollars, but having them worth just half as much? They say we don't want you to submit that proposition to us. We fellows that have studied so that we have got a little bit of gray matter, so that it is somewhat active in our brains, you don't know whether we will be benefited by

we are only getting half as much. Would they vote no? No doubt about it. They say we want the best money, the money that will buy the most of the comforts and the necessities of life. Aren't they right about that? There are of those people, Mr. Harvey, 94.343. The book is right here, and if you are afraid of me, you watch the book a little as I go on. . . . those engaged in trades and trans-

all the steamboat hands. That includes all the people who work in different trades. Typewriters, men and women, they have cultivated themselves so they can do good work, and the world pays them for it. The brakeman—it includes people who take risks.

Mr. Harvey—I wish I had time in this debate to characterize the last speech of Mr. Horr as it deserves, but I can only stop now to say that

world available for money could be put in the rooms in this building, I knew it would make Mr. Horr win. The statement that all the gold in the world available for money could be put in the space of twenty-two feet is one of the arguments that worries him most. It is an object-lesson, and if Mr. Horr were on our side of this case with his

THE PEOPLE NOT TO BE HOODWINKED.

two feet of space you have given them the best argument in the world to show that the Rothschilds can corner it in their bank vaults. (Applause.)

Mr. Harvey—I want to speak of this: There is great concern among some of our citizens that if

obligations will be paid in silver, a man who owes gold will not be able to get it without paying a high premium in order to discharge his debt. Both of these questions can be answered together. Gold obligations would be paid in gold, and not in silver. To secure the gold with which to do this would not be so difficult as it would operate this way.

coffers to stifle the full functions of money, with the right to no one thereafter to make a debt payable in gold (or under the bimetallic law there would be no such right; debts thereafter would be payable in either metal) the demand for gold would be withdrawn, except to pay previous debts thus payable. When you withdraw the demand is

decline in value. (Applause.) It is not possible to supply the
thus suddenly thrown on silver to supply the
United States with money, its value would rapidly
advance. (Applause.) You have suddenly trans-
ferred the demand from one metal to the other.
One must necessarily decline and the other ad-
vance relatively. Hence, you could buy the gold
at a lower price. (Applause.) Gold is now

1873. Suppose on silver coming into use as primary money, that gold admitted this, but state the hypothesis to alay your fears—you would exchange your property for the money.

value when the United States, you see, withdraw demand from an article lowers its value on earth, goes out of the market for gold. To withdraw demand from an article lowers its value is a law of trade that all men must admit, and no man can contradict. Hence, you will then exchange your property for more gold than you can now. The debtor will pay his gold debt easier than than he could now. The proposition is made that free

make it harder for you to pay a debt, you are misled by the manner in which the proposition is put. Premium over silver is meant. Silver would be in the event the medium of exchange through which you would get the gold, but you would have sold your property at a higher price in silver, and when converted into gold you would have received more gold.

With gold at 100 per cent premium over silver, if on free coinage it went to 25 per cent premium 75 per cent premium would have been taken out of it. If the demand for wheat in the United States were suddenly to be transferred to corn, wheat in the markets of the world would decline, and corn would advance.

I want right here to answer Mr. Harvey's proposition that he cannot by law confer value upon silver or anything else. I have already answered that, if you will notice, but I want to answer it further. It is not the stamp upon the coin that gives value.

It is the law that gives to silver the new use of money which it has not now. When you make new use for a thing you increase its value. Wheat would not be worth as much as it is now if it were not for its use when ground into flour for bread. Silver would not be worth so much if it were not for the use we propose for it, to grind into money for the people, as an exchange. (A)